Public Meetings.

Several of the Democratic candidates, who have been nominated by regular conventions, will endeavor to meet their fellow-citizens as follows, and they would be especially gratified to see as many, of all parties, as can make ceived. We have been sickened in reading the letters it convenient to attend.

In Lawrence, Saturday, 17th, at David Hoss's.

Monday, 19th, at Wm. Dickerson's. Johnson's mill. In Washington, Wednesday, 21st, at Allisonville, at 11 sickly sensitiveness about his reputation.

o'clock, and at Broad Ripple at 4 o'clock. In Pike, Thursday, 22d, at Augusta. Friday, 23d, at McCurdy's mills.

In Wayne, Saturday, 24th, at Miller's mill. Monday, 26th, at Bridgeport. In Decatur, Tuesday, 27th, at Ed. Dollarhide's. Wednesday, 28th, at Y. E. R. Wilson's.

In Perry, on Thursday, 29th, at Marrs' School House The meetings, except where otherwise specified, will looks like an effort to convince the Quakers and other generally, generally be about 1 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that peace men, that the Whigs are not very much in one or more of the Whig candidates will also attend. favor of the war or the volunteers. Does the Journal pronounce an eulogy upon a negro schoolmaster and

In a late number of the Journal some of its editors or correspondents have published an article professed ly composed of extracts from this paper and other sources, under the caption of "assertions" and "contradictions." The object of the Whig Mexican writer is, evidently, to show that the Democratic party, or some of its members, hold contradictory principles in regard to the war. The Journal writer has in some instances succeeded in showing an apparent contradiction. But this belongs only to himself Those extracts, so far as the contradictions are concerned, are so garbled and cut out from the context as to obscure or change the meaning, and are palmed off by the Journal upon its readers as fair quotations. with its accustomed mendacity. But this is not unusual with the Whig press, and ought to excite no surprise. The factions of the old Federal party, late party of factions who are destitute of political prin-British Whig, now Mexican Whig, have so long occupied a position in which they acknowledge no occupied a position in which they acknowledge no other principles of conduct than expedients, that their ciples of honesty upon which to unite. They cannot this district (if every Democrat does his duty) for members cannot now be expected to adhere to any consistent course, or to a strict statement of facts. After having falsely repeated for the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time that the Army of Occupation under General Taylor commenced the war by their aggressions, they now change their note and have higher principle is adopted no very consistent course the effrontery to assert that many of the leading will ever be pursued. members of the Democracy admit that such is t fact. The Journal pretends to quote from a speech of the chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations -whom we suppose to be C. J. Ingersoll-by which an attempt is made to prove that the war was commenced for conquest. By the quotation he is made t say that "the executive orders, and military and naval execution of them, for the achievement of conquest, have conformed not merely to long-established policy of our government, but to wise principles of self preservation," &c. Mr. Ingersoll did not in any year : part of his speech assert, or intend to assert, that conquest conformed to a long established policy of our government, but in the speech from which the Journal quotes, he repeatedly asserts that the United States could acquire no fundamental right to territory by mere conquest. We cannot find the sentence quoted in that speech, but there is one something like it in phraseology, but quite different in meaning, which closes with these words, "always preferring to pay in money rather than blood, as we are stil willing to add money to blood, and combine purchase with conquest, as the basis of peace, fair and favorable to both parties in the war, which Mexico has

The Journal also undertakes to show that conquest was the object of the war from the proclamations o the Generals. If the writer had intended to observe even common honesty in this matter, he would have compared these proclamations with the instruction from the department. He would not have seized upon an expression in which the General exceeded his instructions to prove the intention of the Executive. The excess in the proclamation cannot extend the meaning of the instructions. No one but a most liberal constructionist would ever have thought of proving the object of the war by such documents, especially when the instructions upon which the proclamations are based are accessible to all. N candid man could ever mistake the meaning of the instruction and proclamations, or draw any such far fetched conclusions from them. The Government says, seize upon certain provinces and hold them as means of enforcing peace. The Generals did seiz the provinces, and proclaimed to the citizens that they must submit to, and support, the Constitution of the United States. We have taken too much notice of this; the Journal has only followed its usual course. When have the Mexican Whig editors ever hesitated to use detraction, falsehood and calumny, in their representations of the conduct and principles of the present Executive ?

insisted on instead of a peaceable and profitable sale.

Mr. Calhoun is also referred to as Democratic authority, to prove the cause and the object of the war. Mr. Calhoun an exponent of the views of the Administration on the subject of the war! God save the mark! You have no occasion to try again, brother Defrees; you can't beat that.

The Whig policy in this war is admirable! On faction of them will tell you that they agree with General Taylor, that is, to fortify the northern provinces of Mexico and hold them by armed occupation, whether we have peace or war, and let the war take care of itself. Another faction is with Corwin, in ladies and citizens on foot accompanied the remains modating and more vigilant. The people are not thus residence of ex-Senator Evans; and nowhere did the favor of withdrawing the army to some safe point within the United States, and of making such atone-Mexicans, as the nature of the case will admit of This faction is careful to publish all the outrages in Mexico laid to the charge of the volunteers. Who then is in favor of the acquisition of territory by conquest, or of peace! The policy of the different factions would never secure the one or the other, but would bring upon us the curse of an interminable

The Journal writer is very much concerned lest the reputation of General Taylor should suffer from our bonors. hands. Is he as much concerned for the reputation of the Indiana volunteers, the men who really fought and won the terrible battle of Buena Vista? Let Taylor, ask him to come forward like a just man and lament his early death. true soldier, and correct his official dispatch. Gen. Taylor has drawn his own picture of the battle of "Indiana is now a debt paying State."-Indiana Buena Vista. Whenever he brings the Indiana sol- Journal. diers to the foreground, he brands them with the name of fugitives; he speaks of their behavior as the asseverations of that same press, and echoed and had conduct; he says that they fled from the field and re-echoed by every satellite throughout the State, that took no further part in the action, except in a skir- the election of a democratic Governor was but another mish, as he would give us to understand, at the term for repudiation? With what face can such ranche. There is hardly an exception made to this demagagues approach the public ! Their every presin the second regiment, and that is, "the gallant ent assertion-their every present act-give the plain Ohio Statesman Colonel Bowles and his handful of men." Is it not lie back in their teeth, as every reading man, whigh notorious that General Taylor brings forward those or democrat, in the State must know, and fully appremotorious that General Taylor brings forward those or democrat, in the State must know, and fully appreopposed to the United States. Our federal papers here
most who had the least to do in the battle? that he cinte. We do ask our whig friends to sincerely and are not epotent with opposing the war, but the country ion on these who candidly reflect on these things, and

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday. 7

nal retails low and villainous slanders of our volun-

minister out of a pure love of letters and religion ?

is worthy of support? The character of Mr. O'Con-

American, and rejoicing over the defeat of the

Democratic party by such combinations ? While they

justice or political justification. Expediency is the

I. O. O. F .- The Grand Lodge of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows was in session in this city on

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

In point of talent, wisdom, and general respectability.

as well as in devotion to the professed principles and

objects of the Order, the members in attendance would

compare favorably with any similar number of per-

sons, of any society. It being the annual session,

the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing

JOHN GREEN, Logansport, G. Master.

Jos B. Eldridge, Delphi, D. G. M.

S. C. MEREDITH, Centreville, G. W.

LAZARUS NOBLE, Centreville, G. Sec'y.

H. J. CANNIFF, Lafayette, G. Marshal.

G. R. WARREN, Laurel, G. Con.

J. Kelley, " G. Mess.

E. Pyle, Indianapolis, G. G.

J. B. McChesney, Indianapolis, G. Treas.

J. P. CHAPMAN, Indianapolis, G. Rep. to G. L.

Rev. A. N. CARNAHAN, Lafavette, G. Chaplain

On Wednesday a public procession of the Order

took place, numbering near 150. Seats had been

erected in the State House Square, where, after the

arrival of the procession, appropriate services were

performed, consisting of hymns and odes by the ex-

cellent choir of the 2d Pres. Church, prayers by the

Rev. Bros. Carnahan and Myers, and an address by

the Hon. E. A. Hannegan. The weather was cloudy,

and during the address gave tokens of rain, which

induced the orator to shorten his address. As far as

he proceeded however, his address was distinguished

by the usual eloquence of its author, and was marked

by very happy biblical and historical references and

allusions, tending to illustrate the ends which the

Order professes to have in view. We regret that we

have not time to specify several of the more important

ticable to do so. We think we are not mistaken in

saying, that the result of these public proceedings

was favorable to the proper appreciation, by the unin-

flight of several pleasant hours of social intercourse.

Burial of Capt. T. B. Kinder.

On Monday last the funeral of Capt. T. B. Kinder,

whose remains had been brought from the Rio Grande,

took place in this city, and the melancholy ceremonies

were attended by a very large concourse of citizens

the State House Square. Prayer was then offered by

preached by the Rev. Mr. Gillett, and some very ap-

propriate remarks in the way of eulogy upon the vir-

tues and generous qualities of the deceased, were

made by the Rev. Mr. Ames. After which the func-

ral train, under the military escort above mentioned.

vates, proceeded to the grave yard, where an oration

mains were then interred with the customary military

promotion and fame, and many long years of happiness.

How sounds this confession, people of Indiana, with

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 22, 1847.

shared the least of the toil of that dreadful day ! Indianapolis, July 14th, 1847. He might have been deceived when he wrote his Messes. Chapmans & Spann-Having consented, dispatch, but he has now had ample time to be undeafter repeated solicitations, to become a candidate at the ensuing August election for School Commissioner, wish through your paper to say to my friends and of the small fry of West Point Cadets about the fellow citizens, that it would be gratifying to me Northern volunteers; but when we see the comman- carry out their wishes by remaining a caudidate; but der of the army adopting the same tone, we are dis-posed rather to call on him to correct his report, and Tuesday, 20th, at the School House near posed rather to call on him to correct his report, and dence by removing from the county, I think it proper give honor to whom honor is due, than to display a that I should decline being a candidate for the office. I respectfully tender my thanks to my friends, for the expression of their confidence in me, as a suitable Is it from a leve of justice and truth that the Jour- person to fill so important a place.

teers, at their return, (when every man should receive By the above card of our friend KOONTZ, it will be them with a hearty welcome,) under the very charita- seen that he is no longer a candidate. A consultation ble plea of affording them an opportunity of contra- of the county committee was had, together with sevedicting the slander if false. We give the Journal ral democrats from different townships, and it was full credit for the originality of the excuse, but it agreed to recommend to the support of the public

For School Commissioner.

WILLIAM MARTIN, of Wayne Township. We think and hope that this nomination will fully meet the views of democrats especially, as no doub Or is it to convince the abolitionists that Mr. McCarty | it will of many of our old settlers on the whig side Old Uncle Billy is one of our earliest settlers, against nell also, now comes in for a share of their praise whom we have yet to hear the first syllable of detracand admiration. How long is it since the Journal tion breathed; and we hesitate not to say, that, if and its supporters, and the party with which they act, elected, he will perform the duties of the office with were co-operating with the faction called Native impartiality and fidelity. Let us elect him.

GREENE COUNTY, July 12th, 1847. Messrs. Charmans & Spann: It is with heartcould succeed by such a union they professed to be felt satisfaction that I inform you that on Thursday horror stricken at the danger the country was in from last, the Democratic Ship was once more set affoat in the immense influx of Irish and German immigrants; the 6th Congressional District, by putting on the track the well known racer who never was beat, the Polkbut now on the eve of an election when votes are berry Roan, against the young whig War-horse, the wanted, they hang out different colors. These are Clay-bank. The Clay Bank is as willing a little soul only a small portion of the actings and doings of a as you have ever seen, but he can't quite come i ciples. One of their own leaders, a man who knows Polk-berry Roan; the nearer he comes to the stakes the brighter his eye and the faster he runs. The way them, has said that the Whigs have no common prinyou will hear a shout the first week in August from be said to hold the maxim that the end justifies the means. They do not aspire to such an appearance should not be the least surprised if the Clay-bank even, for as a body they seem to have no notion of flies the track before dog-days commence.

I had the luck to hear George G. Dunn, the Whig candidate for Congress in this District, address the highest motive that ever actuates them, and when no citizens a few days ago. If you had heard him you would have been pleased. He jumped rough shod on the Louisville Journal. His neck-veins swelled as an abundant harvest. large as my little finger, and he looked as though he | The French and American company's steamer Philawas mad enough to bite a wagon-tire in two. He delphia, was to take place in the line from Unerbourg told the people that he never had patronized the Louis- soon as the next regular packet had sailed; ville Journal, that he never had been a reader of it. and that he never intended either to patronize or read it! Yours, &c. G.

The Democrats of the 6th District have settled their recent difficulties by nominating Dr. D. M. Donson for Congress. The course taken by Mr. Carr is highly honorable to him.

Those Books.

Congress. It was a little hasty. The charge is not true: but if he was worthy of blame had he done so are not whig Congressmen equally obnoxious to it! Will the Journal answer? What has it to say to the following from the Wabash Sentinel ?

	WASHINGTON, August 16	1849
" Receive	ed of Cl'k Ho. Rep. U. S.	g AUZer
\$235 50	1 set Am. State Papers,	21 vols.
10 00	1 " Land Laws,	2 "
155 00	1 " Register of Debates,	29 "
12 50	1 " Elliott's Debates,	4 "
5 00	Contested Elections,	1 "
102 00 1s	, 2d and 3d vols. Doc. History,	3 "
		-
\$520 00	"R W THOMPSON	60 vols.

16th August, 1842." "OFFICE HOUSE OF REPS. U. S., Washington, June 4, 1847. "I. B. B. French, Clerk of House aforesaid, do cer-

tify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original receipt on tile in my office.

B. B. FRENCH, Clerk H. R. U. S."

520 DOLLARS! a merchant, or a laborer, how would you like to have itiated, of the real objects of this rapidly increasing Mr. Thompson laughs about it! Putting on a Don pean powers.' A strange confession truly, from one number of ladies were present, and apparently listened themselves about a matter so insignificant?" Insig- interests of the country, to protect, beyond fair and to the services above alluded to with pleasure and nificant, indeed! The money "unlawfully extracted" from your purse, by Mr. T., would buy us a new printing office! It would build a school house! It In the evening a portion of the order, with many would erect a church! It would pay for and decently ladies, assembled at the Palmer House, where a light furnish the farm and mansion of that lord of the soil, upper of confectionary, &c., lent its aid to the happy who has almost sacrificed his estate, promptly to create this identical fund, of which Mr. Thompson has made such "prodigal and avaricious" use. That sum appropriated to each Representative and Senator in ingress would amount to a fraction less than \$50,-000-which, increased by an equal appropriation at each session of the national legislature, during the Philadelphia, and will return to Washington to-mor- how to interprit this breach of enstomary respect in the term of a single administration, would form the enormous aggregate of

were attended by a very large concourse of citizens.

The escort duty was performed by the company of And is this so "insignificant a matter," that the peovolunteers from Paoli, formerly under the command ple will frown upon a consideration of it? No, sirs of Capt. Kinder, but now of Capt. Spicely, and the -Mr. Thompson "reckons without his host" if he We do not recollect that any other has travelled so far from the residence of the father of the deceased to to be imposed upon; and if they have tolerated pec- President meet with a more cordial reception. He cadillos in their public servants, they will not wink at such gross abuses of their confidence, but indigthe Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh; a funeral sermon was nantly rebuke the perpetrator of them.

A Boat Trick .- The "swell mob" of London do perpetrate robberies with singular ingenuity and address, and appear never to be at fault. A lady alighted at the bank, ascended the steps, and entered the various populous points. Platforms had been erected vestibule, and, presenting a check to the paying teller. together with others of the volunteer officers and pri- received a very large amount of bank notes, which various addresses—as many, perhaps; as ten or eleven. she deposited in her purse, and returned to the carwas pronounced by John T. Morrison, Esq. The re- riage. Just as she had taken her seat, a gentleman came down the steps of the bank, without his hat, wearing spectacles, and having a pen behind his ear. said:-"Madam, we have forgotten to take the num-Thus passes away one who had high hopes of earthly ber of those notes; will you allow me to take them off?" She handed him the notes, and he ascended the steps His memory will long be cherished by all who loved of the bank and entered the building. The lady having waited some time, finally returned to the bank nd soon ascertained that no person had been authorized to ask for the notes.

tone or character to our government, its law or people, calls forth a and never can, until the leopard can wash off its spots.— Union, 7th.

A paper has been started in Mexico against the war, but

From the N. O. Delta of the 2d.

Latest from Mexico. We yesterday received files of Mexican papers from the Capital, to and of the 12th ult., dates three days later than any previously received. We make from them a series in noticing the nomination of R. W. Thompson for Conof extracts which are given below. We find in them no gress by the whigs of the 7th district; we stated that at evidence of that formidable, fearful opposition to the ad- the time the call was made for volunteers, Mr. Thomptled, indecisive, neutralizing policy; seems to prevail at business just in time to establish a character for premathe Capital, which has so long been characteristic of Mex- ture mendacity." Since the arrival at Fort Clark of the ican policy. We hear nothing of those thirty thousand company raised in Vigo this summer, we have conversed jects which, I trust, you will not consider unworthy of an army, which, with a valor equalled only that with a number of the gentleman composing the company, evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, and they all bear us out in the assertion. We were in who marched up and down an eminence-were marching Terre Haute at the time the circumstances occurred and out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott in his quarters at THER it was not denied or attempted to be disguised by

play the dictator, is rather shy in proclaiming his prefer- a candidate for Congress, and it is apparent that the PROences, he appears to think that as he can get along, though | PLE will not give their sanction to such federal doctrines : minus half his "understanding," he can keep the government moving, though resting on a fraction of a ministry. culty, Mr. Danaldson has the hartlihood to stand up and ment moving, though resting on a fraction of a ministry Movements of American Troops.—A letter from deny that he opposed the raising of volunteers, and prowent as far as Cholula, with 200 men, and had returned lone with his staff, without being troubled by any of the

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Legislature of Aguascalientes aca says that Santa Anna has been unanimonsly nomi-

nated President by the Legislature of that State. THE DICTATORSHIP .- El Monitor Republicano of th 12th ult., contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dietatorship. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had be proclaimed himself, Dictator, Indeed, the Monitor ridiculed the idea that he designed to the time Capt. Coclifan was endeavoring to raise a com- same time under the law of 1842, gives an increase become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed pany of volunteers; to serve in the Mexican war, state of nearly half a fullion in the revenue collected or in the Capital, as alledged to have originated with and that the following are the facts in the case, as near as we due, and an increase of more than six millions in the been propagated by his enemies and the enemies of the can remember, from what we heard Mr. Thompson and importation of dutiable merchandise.

By Telegraph for the Pittsgurgh Post. Latest from France.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAM-SHIP UNION. Prices of Flour and Colton-Progress of Free Trade PHILADELPHIA, July 9th, 115 A. M. By the arrival of steam-ship Union, from Cherbourg we have Paris dates to the 18th of June. The Union

The French Chambers of Deputies had extended the aw relating to the importation of produce, duty free, to the first of February next.

Flour was offered at 107 a 110 francs, per 159 killo grames. Sales have been effected at 103 a 105 fr., per 109 kills Sales from the provinces, of flour to arrive were made at 102 a 110 fr., per 130 kill.

In Belgium and Scotland the prices of grain, had vanced; and so, likewise, in Germany. The prices of produce were tending upwards in Paris.

The indications, throughout France, were favorable for

The President's Tour. Extract of a letter to the editor of the Union, dated

"Boston, June 30, 1847. "I separated from the President and his suite thi

"The President is in excellent health, and is ceived, not only with the respect due to his position, but as an individual eminently deserving of respect. The Journal recently charged Judge Wick with He leaves most agreeable impressions upon the minds are admirably adapted to win upon the multitude. At New Haven I was delighted with the reception; but at Hariford it was surpassingly beautiful. Entirely free from the slightest attempt at ostentatious display, dignation of the omission, in Parliament, of any dehere was a sincere outpouring of generous sentiment for the head of our national family. For the miles of hildren, of both sexes, raising their juvenile voices to the highest note to welcome the first President they had ever seen. Nor were their parents less interested than themselves, for every cheek was radient with am proud of New Haven; in a word, I am proud of all Connecticut. She gave unmistakeable demonstraions that she felt as if we were yet one people; and

we are-the doctrine that will make us, if faithfully observed, the chief of nations. "In Boston everybody expected magnificent doings; and Boston never disappoints any one. The spectacle was exceedingly imposing, but it partook more of the pageantry so frequently witnessed on all public occasions in Europe. The military companies were nu- well as generous to the dead. merous, and they were exceedingly handsomely accontred. The merchant princes looked upon the Pre-Look at the receipt! It is certified to be true-no sident, as the procession passed their respective palajoke in the case! There are the figures, and figures, ces, as if trade, not politics, was their study. Boston you know don't lie. FIVE HUNDRED AND is as famous for good merchants, as it is for bad soil, or a mechanic, or an artist, a lawyer, a doctor, ted had prevailed, they would be vastly less prosperous than they are at present. An eminent one said to that amount of money given to you out of uncle Sam's me to-day, 'the crop of last year has advanced the coffers? Would such a sum be worth looking after! United States half a century in the esteem of Euroand exceedingly prosperous society. A very large Quixotic air, he "wonders if the people will concern who has endeavored to ride down the agricultural

> legitimate protection, manufactures, "Mr. Buchanan is very well, and seems to be general favorite. "There never were better fellows than the Bosto

The President of the United States cars, after a fortnight's absenc. He was accompainied by Mr. Clifford, the Attorney General. Mr. Buc-hanan, the Secretary of State, remained to-day in tion in its grim and ungracious silence. We well know

No President could have performed so long a jour-

ney, and seen so much of his country in so short a time; because of the present immense facilities afforded to travelling by steamboats and railroad cars. on which the anniversary of American independence was generally celebrated; and it being expected that he would traverse that route, he met on his way thousands of his fellow-citizens who had collected at on the line, from which he received and returned On that day, he passed through many towns-among them were Saco, Portsmouth, (where he dined,) Sa-

lem, Lynn, Boston, &c., &c. On Tuesday morning, he arrived in the city of New York, and on the same evening at Philadelphia. Thus, such are the facilities of transportation, he has travelled from Portland to Washington between Monday morning and Wednesday evening.

We are happy to say that the President returns in good health and excellent spirits, improved by the comparative relaxation he has enjoyed, and not exausted by the fatigues he has undergone. He returns, too, delighted with the cordial reception he has everywhere delighted with the cordial reception he has everywhere enjoyed, and with the liberal spirit of a free people, and with the liberal spirit of a free people, and with the brilliant signs of the prosperity which he of the people, a rich man dare not keep a carriage."

The London paper must have been reading an old coon paper of 1840. The papers of England and Mexico frequently become laughing stocks, by relying on the federal papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the United States for facts. In this country, all papers of the good of a country which has been so highly of the duties of the good of a country which down, they excite amusement only. They never gave honored in him, and to the good of a country which calls forth all his gratitude and all his attachment .-

OF JACOB L. Prays has been nominated in Ham-

[Volume VII:::::Number 4. its utter "ruin." The mayor said:

From the New Aligny Democrat, May 24. R. W. Thompson and the War-"Men-

It will be remembered that three by four weeks since, Santa Anna, it seems, however ambitious he may be to of affairs has changed since their. Mr. Thompson is now an eminent citizen of a sister State, and as the President

Fortunately we have the proof at hand. For the purpose of vindicating ourselves from the charge of "mendacity," and rendering justice to Colonel Thompson, we requested the gentleman attached to the "Fort Harrison nd given its vote to Gen. Almonte. A letter from Oa- Guards," whose names are appended to the following, to Evening Post states the gratifying fact that the comgive us a statement of those facts. Read it and then say

who is guilty of "mendacity:" CAMP CLARK, June 18, 1847. "Mr. Bosworth having called upon the subscribers and requested a statement of the facts in relation to the course of R. W. Thompson, of Terie Haute, in May, 1846, at

"That R. W. Thompson opposed publicly and strenuously the raising of volunteers to fill the requisition of the President. That he gave as the reason, that the war est ndvotates. The largest importations of the year general content of the president of the presid was unjust, and that the President was acting unconstitute erally commence in the month of July, and continue very tionally in prosecuting the war, and that it was an out-rage. That Mr. Thompson and Col. T. H. Blake met at the "Locust Corner," and warm words passed between present time. It will not, therefore, be surprising if the them. That Col. Blake said that Mr. Thompson was a uncunt of duties received by the close of November, tory; and that we believe his (Thompson's) conduct in added to those which shall accrue trom merchandise in the premises greatly retarded the filling up the company. the warehouse on the last day of that month, shall show That these things were notorious in Terre Habte at the an increase of a million of dollars over the revenue of EDWARD COLE, 1st. Lieut.

J. W. MULLEN, 2nd. Lieut. JONATHAN LEE, 3d. Lieut. JAMES P. GIBSON, Fort Harrison Guards."

to deny the truth of their statements.

We have been informed that "Dick" kept quiet during the raising of the present company. We have no doubt subject last summer. But "there is policy in war," and now that his interest is at stake he is more cautious. we do not believe with all his sophistry and Danaldson's brass and reckless assertions, that he will be able to "pull the wool over the eyes" of the people of the 7th district. Let them but be made acquainted with the traitorous course of this federal coon, when he was not a candidate, it refers to, we see elsewhere stated at \$120,000. morning at 11. They are now at Lowell, and are to and the unblushing effrontery of his organ (no doubt sanctioned by him,) and they will consign him to that ignominy which he so richly ments, by his opposition to lighted with his tour. He has been everywhere re- his country at a time when our brave little army on the Rio Grande were in imminent danger of being butchered by overwhelming numbers of murderous Mexicans. Can it be that such men are possessed of a single spark

The Journal recently charged Judge Wick with He leaves most agreeable impressions upon the minds of patriotism? No; they are traitors—rank traitors and having voted himself 500 dollars worth of books in of all who are presented to him; indeed, New Eng-

From the Union.

O'Connell in Parliament. The Dublin journals speak in terms of strong inonstrations of respect upon the announcement of the for the head of our national family. For the miles of street which we traversed, on either side were little duly and formally apprised of the event, yet the subject was not alluded to in the House. Even when the writ was moved for the election of a new member in his place, the same unusual and unaccountable silence

ournals of the House abound with such demonstrations. Burke, Pitt, Fox, Windham, Wilberforce, Gratian, and a host of others less conspicuous, have had their virtues and services duly recorded. Friends and fues alike came ship to exuberant praise, disarms hostility of all its bitterness. Such compliments are graceful in the living, as

"Had fate exhausted the hour-glass of the 'Duke,' what the proceeds of a theatrical exhibition, and the question praises would have been exhausted on his memory! Or as to the reception of money contributed by slaveholders of Lord John Russell-how his services to civil and re- was mooted, bift finally carried iff the affirmative. The ligious freedom would have been commemorated! Or of N. Y. Com. Adv. says—
Sir Robert Peel—even the gall of Mr. D'Israeli would "It seems to us that the action of the Committee in one points of the address; but the hour in which we write is so near that of publication, that it is imprac--and there is none to do reverence to his memory!

tribute. He is as much above them in fame, as they are ed him what he should do to inherit eternal life, Christ below him in services rendered to all mankind.

Color it as they may, the enmity is there; and the House sisted off by some, is altogether indelensible. person of our departed leader. How little does the insult detract from his worth—how clearly does it determine the spirit of the British Parliament and the British nation! Nothing is cheaper than words; but even these greatness, when, for the first time since his death, the his difficulties to settle upon the terms of a treaty with name of O'Connell was heard in the House of Commons. Mexico, and bring the Senate here to ratify it, forthof Capt. Kinder, but now of Capt. Spicely, and the company of Capt. Landrey, of this county, also performed duty on the occasion. A large number of ladies and citizens on foot accompanied the remains of formed dity on the occasion. The neural and more visited formed dity on the occasion. The neural area of the perishably intervoven with the history of freedom and squared accounts with his conscience, in reference to this matter, he will find his constituents less accompanied the remains of the perishably intervoven with the history of freedom and sitizens on foot accompanied the remains.

Indices and citizens on foot accompanied the remains of the perishably intervoven with the history of freedom and sitizens on foot accompanied the remains.

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Indices and citizens on foot accompanied the remains of the perishably intervoven with the history of freedom and sitizens and memories of the was least in the House of Commons. All parties were agreed to hush that name which is important to the north. The limit of his journey was the town of Augusta, the seat of government of the State of perishably intervoven with the history of freedom and situation and memories of the with any such thought. If he has squared accounts with his conscience, in reference to faith the formation of the hearts and memories of Augusta, the seat of government of the hearts and memories of Augusta, the seat of government of the hearts and memories of Augusta, the seat of government of the hearts and memories of the heart

he left early on Monday morning; and, on that day, to quarrel and expose the rescality of each other. The he left early on Monday morning; and, on that day, to quarrel and expose the rescality of each other. The and the Legate. The best way to settle it would be he travelled more than 300 miles—being the day, too, N. Y. Express recently said to the editor of the Albany Evening Journal-

> the very funds that the whigs of this city contributed. is, and leaving out of the question, for the present, you directed to propagate abolitionism in the infected the means of advancing to the gates of the Capital. districts, thereby to detach whigs from his support." To which Thurlow Weed, the editor of the Journal,

> replies, thus:
> "James Brooks, who lays this false accusation at our door, as early as the last of September, in 1844, rid, bot how can we relate them! How translate expressed an emphatic opinion that Mr. CLAY's Ala- into decent language stories which are not so !" The bama letters would cost him the electors of this State. young Queen is charged with having suffered her af-In October, of that year, Mr. Brooks, whom we met in the Philadelphia cars, spoke of Mr. Clay's chance of carrying either New York or Pennsylvania, as hopeless, an opinion in which we concurred. He then said that Mr. Clay's defeat was inevitable, unless Virginia could be carried by an immediate demon- deavors to remove Serrano from Madrid by offering stration upon three strong loco foco counties in that him the Viceroyalty of Navarfe.

> "The specific charge in relation "to the use of bute a dollar, nor a dime, of funds contributed in New York or elsewhere. But the Express sent round its hat among the whigs of New York for "contributions" to pay for Expressing election returns. It obtained bogus returns from Pennsylvania, upon the fallacy of which those who "paid the piper" bet and has their money."
>
> The Queen, and her sister, the Dutchers of Montpensier (Louis Phillippe's daughter-in-law,) lest she should ascend the Spanish throne. Some of this is idle political intrigue. If true it would not be strange that the young lady should follow the sefe line of precedents as their money."

From the Union. The Working of the Tariff of 1848. Our readers who may have noted the incidents the President's tour to the north, as given in our columns, in view of the sad prediction of the whig orators, may have seen, with some surprise, in the address made to him by the mayor of Lowell, the headmarters of American manufactures, the following glowing account of the prosperity of that city, under system which was so confidently alleged to involve

"Sir, we feel honored in receiving you as a guest, and extending to you the hospitalities of our city. We shall teel proud in exhibiting to you the mills in operation, where the lemale with her delicate hand performs her work in cheerfulness, with exacthess and with care; our workshop, where the strong arth of the artisan gives form and almost perfection to countless cubningly wrought machines, many of which he bimself invents; our canals, by which nearly all the water of Merrimack river is turned from its original channel and impressed into service to furnish power for our varied machinery; to the new canal, where more than half a million of dollars is low being expended, in order to furnish further facilities in the use of this water-power; and to many other ob-

"Mr. President, I have the honor to introduce you to, and again welcome you among, a happy, contented, and prosperous population, who will give you that frank and of this great republic.

In reply, turning more directly to the mayor, the

"To you, as one of the sovereigns I, as the servant of the people, bow. Most happy am I to hear from you, and from other sources, of the prosperity of all classes in this city, and this section of the country. I shall be happy to visit, with you, your factories, and such other es-tablishments as afford evidence of your prosperity."

In commenting upon this subject, the New York serce of that port, which far surpasses that of any other in the country, furnishes a most flattering evidence of the favorable operations of the tariff of 1846. "The result" (adds the Post) "of seven months"

"If we how form an estimate of the business of the this port during the last year of the old law. A proportionate increase in the importation of dutiable merchandise will make that reach to twelve millions in the same

"Such is the fruit of the flew law in relation to reve-We might easily have obtained the evidence of nearly nue and importition at only one port in the country. the whole company but the characters of these gentlemen are so well known in Vigo that we do not think even Mr. Danaldson can be so reckless and "merdacious" as pablic mind will forever after, as we trust, become fixed upon the most liberal and free system of commerce."

> Washington an Adopted Irishman. The Fennsylvanian recalls, among other incidents which should animate American charity, the fact that

> Washington was finally made an adopted son of Ireland, and accepted, and was proud of the compliment involved in this odd naturalization. The sum contributed by the St. Patrick Society of Philadelphia, which During the Revolutideary war, a society called the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, rendered eminent servi-

ces by fornishing large sums of money, and fighting the enemy. Gen. Washington, January 23, 1777; in discharging from duty 'returns them his most sittcere thanks for the many essential services which they have rendered to their country and to himself, personally, during the course of that severe campaign. land was not prepared to see such a man—one wearing his honors so well. His appearance and manner tutions. and subordination, and in seteral actions have shown a spirit and bravery which will ever do honor to them; and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.'

After quoting these extracts, we need not remark that the Sons of St. Patrick were enthusiastically attached to the Commander-in-Chief, and desired, of all things, to connect him by the closest possible ties to the society. No man could be a member unless he was an Irishman, or his parents, at least one of them; had been born in "the sweetest Isle of the Ocean!" was preserved. The "Dublin Freeman's Journal," of Their bye-laws allowed of a limited number of honosmiles. As an American, I am proud of Hartford; I June 19, has the following strong remarks upon the rary members, but that number was full. Many were the schemes proposed and rejected; at length "We cannot but regard this both as an individual and they came to the conclusion, that as they; natives of national insult. It has been the long-established custom Ireland, without any American blood in their veins, whether the man whom she was honoring was her of the House, on the death of an eminent representative, had, by adoption become Americans, they did not see hoice or not, she cheerfully recognized the vox populi to accompany the motion for the writ with a tribute of why they could not make General Washington on vox Dei doctrine-the doctrine that has made us what respect for his services, and regret for his decease. The trishman by adoption! accordingly, on the 18th of December, 1781, "His Excellency General Wasn-INGTON was unanimously adopted, not effected, a member of the society," and he acceded to the wishes of forth; for the grave, while it swells the heart of friend- the society, met them, wife their medal, and disted

The Relief Committee, in Dublin, refused to receive

and there is none to do reverence to his memory! regard to playactors, and of the minority in regard to slaveholders, is that there can be no communion with ungenerous multitude of Parliament men will be relega-ted to immortal obscurity, needed no such hypocritical cans, to the scandal of his followers; and when one ask-"Perhaps he had no right to calculate on the getterosity of toryism, against which he warred for forty years, finally trainpling it under foot. But surely the reformers of the House of Commons, with Lord John Russell at their head, should not suffer the opportunity to pass without recording their sense of the great services of the benevolence; but a crafty device to gild the darkness of the services of the serv "It was a weak and unmanly act—a pitiful submission they feif. But again Chifist says, Judge not that ye be "It was a weak and unmanly act—a purior submitted not judged."

to that black deposit of inveterate hate which, notwithto the control of the cont

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 6th. The President has returned, in good health and spirits, refreshed by his Northern tour. He comes back to a hot and dusty place, and to close labor and in rather a critical time. It is, however, a part of The two divisions of the whig press still contifue and State Departments. The first great difficulty is

as some have advised, recall them both, "During that four years, you defeated Henry Clay, because you foresaw that you could not use him; and the means of sustaining General Scott, where he now

> A Queen A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of the English party in Spanish politics, says that there are "strange matters passing at Mad-

as a delegate to the mominating convention, he was pledged to support, charges us with defeating Henry for Pampeluna, or leave the country entirely. The thing most to be dreaded is, that, in the present state funds," is a specific fabrication. We did not distri- of affairs in Spain, means may be taken to remove bute a dollar, nor a dime, of funds contributed in the Queen, and her sister, the Dutcher's of Montpen-